

Only Until Saturday --- Your Last Chance!

No Time to Talk---

It's Time to Act---

The end of these low prices on this high-grade stock is now the matter of a few business hours, then this great sale comes to an end--up to Saturday night we will endeavor to fill your every want in desirable high-class seasonable apparel at the lowest prices ever quoted for merchandise of a similar character.

Thousands of belated shoppers are now pouring in!

Some of the values are near exhaustion.

Money cannot buy better merchandise.

But do not wait until the last minute--

Try and come in tomorrow.

3 More Days of the Closing Out Sale of the

DONOHUE & JOHNSON STOCK

3 More Days Only.

Here's How Some Of It Is--

65 Men's All - Wool Suits, \$3.95

Just 65 men can get suits that sold up to \$12.50
Hurry!

55 Men's Tailored Suits, - \$4.90

Only 55 of the finest garments ever given away
at \$4.90. Run!

70 Boys' All-Wool Suits - \$2.90

Seventy mothers and fathers will grab these fine
all wool suits at this low price. All new, all sizes.
Walk Fast!

95 Men's Fine Ribbed Unionsuits, - 95c

Made to the finest Egyptian cottons. Every suit
sells for much more. Quick!

60 Men's Fine Sweaters, - 95c

Big, warm, knitted sweaters. Every style in this
lot. Jump!

About 10 Dozen Silk Hose, - 33c

Every pair worth 50c and more. Every pair of
a famous make. All sizes. "Beat it here Quick."

Arrow Collars, 10c. - Arrow Shirts, 75c

That's saying enough to a wise man.

The National View

Film-Flaming the Public.—President Wilson's speech to business men, in which he sought to defend his course regarding the railway controversy, proves conclusively that Mr. Wilson believes the public so unintelligent that he can by fine phrases successfully deceive it. His recent entire discussion of the railway controversy consisted of a defense of the eight-hour day. And the eight-hour day was not involved in the controversy. Eight hours was chosen merely as a measure of wages. That is all. Mr. Wilson says the employees demanded time and a half wages for all time in excess of eight hours a day in order to penalize the railway that worked its men more than eight hours. The employees did nothing of the kind. They were perfectly willing, as their demand shows, to work sixteen hours a day

at the same rate of pay. They demanded ten hours pay for eight hours work and a twelve and one-half mile speed basis, so that the man who worked sixteen hours and made 200 miles in that time would receive the same pay for each of the sixteen hours. The man now getting \$4 for ten hours work would, under their demand, receive \$4 for eight hours work, or fifty cents an hour, and if he worked sixteen hours and made 200 miles he would receive fifty cents an hour for each additional hour, and no more. His pay for the sixteen hours would be \$8. The demand for time and a half for overtime affected only trainmen when they were compelled to make less than twelve and one-half miles average speed. Mr. Wilson knows the facts but he also knows that the railway pay schedule is complicated and he believes

he can film-flame the public by mere insistence that the brotherhoods demand was for an eight-hour day, when it was nothing of the kind. His declaration that "I don't regard the question of the principle of the eight-hour day as arbitrary," like "the flowers that bloom in the spring" had "nothing to do with the case."

February, 1914.—"In February, 1914, in Cincinnati, there were 22,051 experienced machinists out of employment; there were 11,200 mechanics and helpers out of employment. Soup houses were established. Of the eighty-six manufacturing industries there were eight working eighty per cent of full time; thirty-eight were working sixty-four per cent of full time; ten were working twenty-five per cent of full time, and thirty of the eighty-six were closed down entirely. In New York City 200,000 were out of employment and in every city in the land the question was how to relieve these conditions."—From Governor Hughes' speech at Marion, Ind. Mr. Hughes pointed out that those who were anxious to gauge the effect of the Underwood tariff law would do well to recall the conditions which prevailed under that law and before the European war broke out.

War and the Farmer.—Does the farmer profit by the European war? Has it affected his prices, or is it only the manufacturers who have greatly prospered thereby? Of course, everyone knows that when times are good and the factories are running full time and paying good wages, there is a good demand for the products of the farm, but few realize the amount of food stuffs which it takes to feed the great European armies and those industrial armies whose entire time is devoted in Europe to manufacturing munitions of war. The figures throw some light on the question. During the first two years of the war the United States sold to the belligerents gunpowder, cartridges, explosives and firearms to the value of \$523,000,000. But sold to them food stuffs to the value of \$1,938,000,000, or nearly four times as much, measured in value, as of actual munitions of war. Can any intelligent man fail to appreciate what this has meant to the farmers of this country? Why, the value of the exports of food stuffs was sufficient to pay a net profit of \$300 a year on 6,556,000 farms. When the war ends the 30,000,000 men now fighting and making ammunition in Europe will return to their normal pursuits. Now they are only consumers of food stuffs. Then a large percentage of them will become producers as well. The farmer is, therefore, as vitally interested in industrial preparedness as the mechanic and the artisan.

Twenty-five Thousand College Men.—Twenty-five thousand college men have promptly responded to the single invitation sent them to support and work for Governor Hughes, joining the Hughes National College League. Four years ago Woodrow Wilson enjoyed the support of a great number of college men, but the indications are that they have become thoroughly disgusted with their choice. They are joining the Hughes National College League in droves. College men in every walk of life write that they are not only glad but anxious to work for Mr. Hughes, and National Campaign Manager George B. Compton is receiving enrollments at the rate of 1,000 a day.

The Small Business Man.—It has been the boast of the Wilson administration that it was especially the friend of the small business man, that it was determined to conserve his interests as distinguished from those of "big business." Of course, the fact is that no administration can properly conserve or promote the interests of one class of business men as opposed

to another class. If the government is just and fair it will help the business man and the farmer equally and it will prevent the small business man and the big business man from doing that which is wrong and taking advantage of any other class in the community. That the "small business man" does not appreciate the help which the Wilson administration pretends to have given him is abundantly illustrated in Maine. There is probably no state where there are so many small business men in proportion to population. And Maine made a clean sweep and not only elected a Republican governor but will send a single Democrat to represent it in either the national Senate or House.

Forty Billion Dollar Congress.—At the rate set by the first session of the present Congress, this will amount to a \$40,000,000,000 Congress. At the coming session it will be necessary to make appropriations for the next fiscal year, and as \$2,000,000,000 have already been appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, with the reckless extravagance and want of system which the Democratic majorities have displayed, it is a reasonable expectation that they will appropriate a like sum for the succeeding year. The total cost of the civil war was approximately \$4,000,000,000, which gives a basis for gauging the extent of Democratic extravagance. The appropriations of the session just ended exceeded the largest appropriations of a Republican Congress by \$813,982,627. As less than half of this sum was expended for preparedness, the remainder must be charged solely to Democratic inefficiency and wastefulness.

Rainbow Chasing.—Nothing but the most fantastic rainbow chasing enables the Democratic managers to figure out a victory for their candidate. This is shown by the declaration of the New York World, official organ of the Wilson administration, that the Republicans and Democrats both concede Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and New York to be doubtful states. The Democrats doubtless concede these states to be doubtful, but the Republicans do not concede one of them to be so. They are perfectly confident that Mr. Hughes will carry every one of them and they look for a 200,000 majority in Illinois.

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MASON COUNTY TO ROLL UP A BIG MAJORITY

For the Republican Ticket from Head to Bottom, Declares Mr. Bumgarner.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 27.—"Just watch Mason county in the November election," suggests T. P. Bumgarner, former member of the legislature, and for many years actively identified with politics of the county. "Mason will elect its Republican candidates for the legislature, by 1,000 majority, and will give the whole state ticket a grand vote. While Mason gave Abe Lilly a big vote, and worked hard for his nomination, the Mason county Republicans are real Republicans and they are for the ticket."

Throughout Mason there is a feeling among the thinking citizens that the prevention of the railroad strike by presidential intervention will cost them individually enough to have paid their share in getting permanent roads in the county.

The Republicans are well organized and when the barbecue is held soon, the whole county will turn out. The citizens like to participate in the old-fashioned political meetings, and this will be made one of them. All

arrangements are not completed, but the promise has been made that there will be a number of prominent speakers and that is all that is necessary to make this one of the most notable political events in this part of the state during the present campaign.

In Russia there are about eighty-six public holidays in a year.

PITTSBURGH



William Penn Hotel

Sixth Avenue, Oliver Avenue and William Penn Place

Its convenient location to all stores and places of amusement makes this Hotel a desirable place to stop

RATES PER DAY

250 Rooms - \$2.50

250 Rooms - \$3.00

500 Rooms, \$3.50 up

Every sleeping room has a private bath



All conveniences for Motorists. Garage and Gasoline Supply Station located one short block from Hotel.

The Most Beautiful Hotel in the World

Many new models of correct New York styles in perfect fitting

Cousins Shoes for women



have arrived at our shop. Don't fail to see this extensive assortment in the richest leathers of quality.

Model Shoe Store

Livingstone Bros. & Clinton, CORRECT SHOE FITTERS

309 West Pike St.



THE D. M. OGDEN CO.

Special Sale of Ladies' Suits, Coats and Skirts

On Friday the 29th, we will hold our annual big Fall and Winter Opening of Tailor Made garments for women. We will show at that time the season's latest designs and all the new weaves in materials that are being used.

Mr. E. W. Powell, representing Strawbridge & Clothier, of Philadelphia, who are among America's leading garment makers, will be with us and will take measures for garments made to order. If you have trouble in getting a fit from stock, here is the best house in the country on special garments. We guarantee to please or the merchandise is ours.

DRESSES AND FURS

We will display at the same time a nice new line of Dresses and our new line of fine Furs. We have so many new things to show you in the Fur line that we want you to see our stock before you try to make up your mind what to buy. We have sold hundreds of satisfied customers during the past 18 years and the same standard qualities are being maintained. We invite you to attend this splendid display of the season's latest.